THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

tive Operations at the Navy Yard. Governor's Island and Transport Piers.

Departure of the Steam Frigate Pewhatan and Steam Trans-

port Atlantic.

nmense Fleet to Concentrate in the Gulf.

e Illinois and Baltic Preparing to Start.

agular Statement Relative to Fort

rival of Lieut. Talbot from Major Anderson at Washington.

terviews with the President and General Scott.

TIVITY AT THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Geet at the South of these Movements.

nportant Reports from Charleston.

tjer Anderson's Supplies Cut Off by Order of Gen. Beauregard.

ve Thousand Carolinians in the Field.

PORTANT DESPATCHES FROM WASHING. TON. WASHINGTON, April 6, 1861.

nant Talbot arrived here this morning, from Fort iter, with despatches to the Secretary of War. He been elected with the President, the Secretary and aral Scott for several hours.

ppears that there is serious trouble at Fort Sumter that much of the military and paval movement now apid progress on the part of the government here is ined for that quarter. An officer of the army stated ne this afternoon that the first collision would, in al at, he says, having decided some days ago to evacuate Sumter, were about to send an order detailing how

ccept their plan of evacuation.

That the order or plan proposed by the government
e was is not fully known, but it is understood that of the United States. This the Carolinians peremptori-efused to agree to. They demanded an unconditions

and in conjunction with Governor Pickens, refused

ided that unless they accepted the plan or order pro-ed by the Government, that the fort should not be

cuated, thus compelling them to take it by force.
CAUSE OF THE WARLING MOVEMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRA

his, it is alleged, is the secret of the several expedi lately undertaken by gentlemen in this city to cleaten, with the view of arriving at some satisfactory estment of this difficulty; and, in all probability, this he object of Lieut. Taibot's mission to Washington. he government, however, believing that there could

end itself in case an attack was made. If they suc-d in forcing the Carolinians to make an attack, the ad-nistration mean to be fully prepared for any emergenthat may arise.

his is undoubtedly the meaning of this most extraor-ary display of military and naval movements in the thorn waters.

When the ball is conce opened they will blockade every notpal port in the Confederate States, commencing in Charleston and ending with the mouth of the Mis-

uld an attack be made on Fort Sumter an atte bould an attack be made on Fort Sumter an attempt be made to throw reinforcements into it. They do expect, however, to succeed in this, but, neverthe-they will make the effort.

ort Pickens not to be own up.

se facts I have obtained from an officer of the army

n the meantime, the government, while these exter e movements are going forward, does not hesitu ure the people that they are not intended to that they will act only on the defensive.

here have been three Cabinet meetings to-day. This ernoon the Secretary of War and General Scott have in closeted with the President. The movements and

atest possible secresy. here is nothing new from Fort Pickens to day.

Seut. Taibot arrived here from Fort Sumter this morn, and reported immediately to the War Department, h despatches from Major Anderson. The purport of m of course is a profound secret with the administra

ars, being introduced by the Secretary of War. Imne-te action was taken on the subject of Major Anderson's his afternoon the Secretary of War placed in the ide of iteut. Talbot sealed instructions to Major Andor-i, and he left on his return trip to Fort Sumpter.

ill sorts of surmises are affoat relative to the rse the administration will purson. Some declare ir belief that Fort Sampter will not be coated. Others say it will, Lieut, Talbot is brewd man, and says nothing. He ventured to assert, in interview with your correspondent, that a good dier could remain in the fort some time longer, if ne eary—that the fare, of course, was not the most deli or Anderson of an intention on the part of the authori-of Charleston to out off supplies. He says the conthe administration of the Confederate States, which somewed the power of dealing with Majo. As terson

and directing the forces arrayed against him, upon Gen. Beauregard. What course he will take about continuing or cutting off supplies is not yet known, or was n known when Lieutenant Talbot left.

The latter expressed no opinion to me about the possibility of reinforcing Fort Sumter. He more met me that the forces of the secondonists are numerous, and that they have crected powerful batteries about the fortress. reduced by the secessions is or not, he remarked, smiling, "That question can be better determined upon trial."

Governors Yates, of Illinois; Dennison, of Ohio, and

Blair, of Michigan, arrived this morning, and have each terviews with the President to-day, with reference to the arming of their several States

The excitement kindled by the sudden warlike attitude of the administration continues unabated. The most in tense anxiety to ascertain facts bearing upon its Southern policy is depicted on the faces of all who take an interes in the fate of the country. Little only, however, that was apt to satisfy the universal morbid curiosity was developed during the last twenty-four bours. The only fact that transpired to-day was the arrival of Lieuter Palhot, and the call of a special meeting of the Cabinet fer the consideration of the information brought by him. the tener of his despatches. The real intentions of the administration in regard to Fort Sum. ter are still wrapt in mystery; but, although the idea of retriorsement of Major Anderson, in the face of the vast preparations of the revolutionists to prevent it, must appear preposterous to every intelligent mind. Many republican leaders here, that have the con-

The apprehension of an immediate attack upon Fort Pickens is general, otrough ne positive information to that effect is possessed by any one.

The utter absence of news from the South adds greatly

to the painful suspense in which everybody here is no The sloop-of-war Pawnee, which sailed this morning

with sealed orders, is in complete fighting trim. She car ries ten heavy guns and two hundred men.

A large quantity of shells and grape shot were shipped to New York to-day from here.

The peace mission of the Virginia Union leader; who

had an interview with the President and members of the Cabinet last evening, for the purpose of urging the con tinuation of the preser military status at Fort Pickens proved a failure. Mr. Segur, one of the parties, de-clared openly this morning that nothing could be done

Many republicans, under the influence of a sober second thought, are openly denouncing the President for delaytime. They prenounce his failure to perfect a condition for energetic and successful defence, before the preparation of the revolutionists had rendered its cenure impracticable, inexcusable and incomprehensible. Some do not hesitate to express the suspicion that at the bottom of the present naval movements there is not a real intention to reinforce and hold it, but merely to sustain the credit of the administration in the eyes of the North by making

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MILITARY PRE-PARATIONS.

Notwithstanding the many rumors of war with which Washington has abounded for many days, and still bounds, I am able to assure you, in the most positive manner, that neither Fort Pickens nor Sumter is to be by Generals Beauregard and Bragg. Every effort is being made to concentrate United States troops, a part of which are cavalry, and munitions of war are being collected on board of government vessels, but their destination Texas, where the most alarming state of affairs exists.

It is understood that despatches have been received from Gen. Houston, of the most urgent character, repminent that nothing can prevent the most serious disasters upon the frontier if assistance is not repeived immediately. The Cabinet are, therefore, agree that, whatever course may have been taken in favor of secession by the Texan people, it would be equivalent to a recognition of their independence, under the most cow-ardly auspices, to abandon them to their own resources at the present time. The invasion of Texas is an act of aggression against the whole Union, which it is the more

the duty of the federal government to report as the au-thorities at Mexico are utterly powerless, as yet, against the bands of brigands with which that country abounds. There is a complete and thorough understanding, al-though it is tacit, and to a certain extent unofficial, between the Southern Commissioners and the Lincoln ad-ministration, that the status quo shall not be disturbed, either by the United States authorities or by the South-either confederacy. One of the Commissioners from Mont-gomery has stated in the most emphatic manner, within the last twenty-four hours, that no reinforcement could be sent to Fort Pickens or to Fort Sumter, and that no attempt to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, or any Bouthern port or harbor, for the purpose of collecting revenue, could be made, without such a violation of good venue, could be made, without such a violation of good faith and such wanton treachery on the part of the President and his advisors, as would be without a paral-lel in the history of any civilized nation. When asked how he interpreted the belligerent rumors of the last few days, he simply added that he and his colleagues were and that they did not apprehend that there was any ir nediate danger of civil war.

ously, and from such obvious reasons of interest and ne cessity, adopted festing lente as their motto, that the re ought not to require contradiction. There is doubtless great excitement at Pensacola and Charleston, and, like Weshington, both of those places are agitated by all manner of false rumors. The telegraphic despatches that cause a financial panic in your city react, in a different neither Beauregard nor Bragg will proceed to acts of warcoin's administration is, it is scarcely fair to accuse it of of faith with the Southern Commissioners, and, unless such perfidy is practised, there will not be bloodshed, at

THE ATITUDE OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

policy of the administration, in the event of an attempt to put down the secession of the Confederate States, is without a shadow of foundation. Advices received by the last mail from Europe, by both the English and French Legations, indicate pretty clearly what those two powerful governments intend to do. They will keep hands off, and wait the developement of events. The in-structions to all their agents on this side of the water are clear and explicit. In no event will they take sides to the difficulties which never the events. They sincerely hope to see a peaceful solution of the

Iney sincerely hope to see a peaceful solution of the question. I make this statement on the highest authority. The war wing of the republican party are in great glee at the prospect of plunging the country into civil war and blood. They do not hemitate to denounce Gov. Seward in coarse and ungentlemanly language, merely because he opposed their insane and reckless schemes. Had it not been for his wise counsels, the whole country to-day would witness scenes that would appal the

A PLOT TO SEIZE THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Washington, April 6, 1861.
Major Ben. McCulloch has organized a force of five

This intelligence is from a Virginia gentioman now this city, who had it directly from McGalloch's e

SOUTHERN REINFORCEMENTS FOR PEN-SACOLA. MACON, Go., April 6, 1861.

Eight companies have left here. The balance, under the command of Cologel James M. Ramsey, leaves on Tuesday

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Chargeron, April 6, 1661. that reinforcements are ordered to Fort Sumter, and will be accompanied by a squagron under command of Com modere Stringham.

present in the fortifications, are ready to take the field within twenty-four bours.

sent to Major Anderson, but with the supplies sent today he was notified by General Beaurepard that they are the last, which is composent to a declaration of hostilities This is positive.

Troops have been ordered to rendezvous at points r mote from Charleston, but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy. They move at

teries, socompanied by a portion of his Council and senior officers of the army. Everything throughout was in a

state of efficiency. Bloodebed is inevitable, and if one drop is smilt no one knows when it will end.

A formal demand for the surrender of the fort has no been made, and may not be made at all.

For obvious reasons the intentions of the Conare involved in mystery.

The excitement is intense, and everybody is in lighting

THE EFFECT AT THE SOUTH OF THE WAR-LIKE MOVEMENTS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6, 1861.
The people of this city relish the war news exceeding ly. They are greatly pleased with the prospect of 'brush," but are afraid that the Lincoln ad will evade a conflict.

brightens all faces. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORIEANS, April 5, 1861. The report that war vessels have been ordered to the nouth of the Mississippi river creates considerable excitement here. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., April 6, 1861.
Little reliance is placed in the despatches from the
North respecting war preparations, but it is universally
conceded that all prefer such a policy to suspense.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., April 6, 1861. The news of the fitting out of a fleet and army is ex citing the community to the highest degree of anger. They say they wish to hear of an attack on Fort Sumter. as the military are ready to assist the Southern confede-

WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 6, 1861. The warlike news has been received here, but causes no excitement ar yet.

RICHMOND, VA. RICHMOND, Va., April 6, 1861. Outside of the State Convention, the war news of last night and to-day has produced no great sensation. The people are prepared to expect anything, but believe that if a blow is struck at any Southern State or port, thou sands of Union men will go for "immediate secession."

PETERSBURG, VA. Percentung, April 6, 1861.

The excitement in this city to-day is very great. The war tidings are discussed on every corner, and the people say "Let it come."

Great indignation is expressed at the dilatory course All the people are at a high pitch, and all say " Virginta

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6, 1861. The Virginia State Convention reassembled this fore

Secession resolutions from the people of Cuariotte and Norfolk counties were presented.

tuted a small minority of the people of the county.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition for secession, signe

by 1,500 people of Richmond. He said that the signers constituted only about a third of the voters of the city, though it had been weeks in preparation. The ninth resolution was taken up in Com Whole, and the amendments offered yesterds defeated.

Mr. Bouldin moved to strike out the whole resolution

and insert a substitute embodying a declaration that the separate independence of the second States ought to be acknowledged without further delay, and such arrangements made and such laws passed as the separation may

Other amendments were rejected, and the ninth reso

lution adopted by 92 to 37. The committee then referred back to the eighth resp-

ution, recognizing the right of just causes.

Mr. Carille moved to strike out the resolution and in

sert a substitute embodying Madison's language, justifying secession only in the event of the failure of every constitutional resort.

The committee refused to strike out by syes 22, mvs 114.

Other amendments were then proposed and rejected. Pending the recess several firm conservatives changed

On motion of Mr. Stravens, the words "they con

code," in the third line, were stricken out.

The resolution was then adopted, when the committee

In Convention, Mr. Preston, a conservative, offered resolution (supposed to have been occasioned by the late war movement) declaring that the government has no power to subjugnte a Southern State, protesting against any such coercive policy, and authorising the appoint-ment of delegates to wait on the President, present him these resolutions, and respectfully ask him to communicate to the Convention the policy the govern

ment intends to pursue.

The resolution was modified on the suggestion of Ma The resolution was modified on the suggestion of Mr. Baidwin and accepted by Mr. Preston as follows:—
Whereas, in the opinion of this convention the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy the government intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to an adjustment of the public peace; therefore,
Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President, &c.

Mr. Casimi offered an amendment, to include a desire to know the policy of the second States toward the geng

Mr. Jackson moved a reconsideration. He did not vote. The Convention agreed to take a vote again.

Mr. Jackson made a velement speech against the proposition, declaring his constituents would never consent

Considerable feeling was manifested on all sides

Some of the Unionists consider that the adoption of Mr reston's resolution will annihilate all hopes of adjust out taking a final vete the Convention agreed

NAVAL PREPARATIONS AT THE CHARLES

ected to arrive early pext week.

TOWN NAVY YARD. Navy Yard, over eight hundred persons being employe The brig Bainbridge is ready for sea and waiting for Colorado are also nearly ready. Com. Etringham is es

THE APPROACHING CIVIL WAR.

The excitement which has sprung up within the las sack, the chartering of steamers for military service the extensive preparations made to fit out the same with all the deadly materiel of war, and, above all, the mystery which shrouds the object of this extraordin beiligerent demonstration, seemed to reach its culmi-nating point yesterday. On whatever side the attentive ons observer turned the all absorbing topic of con versation was the military preparations and the warlike attitude so suddenly assumed by the government at Washington. But while the facts laid before the public yesterday morning by the Hurann furnished an interesting subject for discussion, it was evident that the precise cause of all this unusual hubbub greatly ex ercised the lieges of Uncle Sam.

The Battery, if its uses conveyed the significancy of its name, might be appropriately considered a fitting spot for assemblages to meet and discuss the tidings of coming var. But though this is not so, yet was the Battery th chosen ground yesterday whereon to treat of those events whose coming have cast their shadows before, and which have so startled the mind of the community. A great diversity of opinion prevailed as to the object of the arnaments in process of embarkation on the Powhatan, the atlantic and other steamers, and the destination of the troops daily concentrated at the different stations in

surmises of the assemblages, and as it is the duty of the reporters to collect facts and to lay the same before the public, it was necessary to visit the different forts, and, if possible, to learn from authentic sources what

The great bustle and activity observable in the Navy Yard for some days denotes that much is to be done be fore the orders of the War Department can be fully com derly bustle and active preparation is going on that has marked the conduct of the military for the last few days. Arms are burnished, kits got ready, inspections ar made, parades are incessant, orderlies are in perpetual motion, and all this under the strictest rules of is characterized with that soldieriy gravity which seems mpervious to appeals from curious civilians, and which orderly he meets is as much in the secret as the Secret tary of War himself. But to all inquiries even at "head quarters" the invariable answer was, "We are all in the dark here; we get all our own information from the Herald. What's coming seems to be bet er known at your office that it is to our highest officers," &c., &c. In every instance all courtesy was extended to the report and in the forts all due facility was offered for noting the preparations going on and of ascertaining the feeling of the men. On this latter point the men are chary of expressing themselves. They evino no hesitation in carrying out to the letter the orders of their superiors; indeed, a very commendable promptitude is observable in the manner they go through every routine of garrison duty. The officer seem to have every reliance on the levalty and ildelity of the men, while the latter reciprocate this feeling me heartily. In this respect the epril decorps is beyond all insinuation and all cavil. While thus animated towards each other and towards the profession they have volun-tarily chosen, it is equally true that officers and mea lament the dissensions which have disrupted the Union, the more bitterly from the very fact that their services are likely to be called into requisition before a compro-mise is effected, and they freely express the hope that no

olision will take place between the two confederacies.

One fruitful theme of conjecture and comment in al circles, but more particularly in military, was the re-nignations of Major Holmes and Major Johnson. The for He has been in the service some thirty-one years and has distinguished himself on several occasions in way to earn for himself the confidence of the War Depart ment. The resignation is not officially known, and the report may be premature; but yet the report getting abroad at such a time, when, as chief in command of the island garrison and general superintendent of the recruit ing department, his services are most necessary to the execution of the orders of the Executive has excited quite a commotion. Major Johnson is a na tive of Kentucky and fellow-citizen of Major Anderson, and has also been a highly esteemed officer.

The resignation of these officers will come with the they must naturally exercise a depressing effect upon the feelings and sentiments of the great body of the military of every grade. Indeed, intimations were rather—sely indulged in that other resignations would follow, and a these got wing, an evident gloom imperceptibly stole over the men. Still the troops continued packing up, and still an incessant activity prevailed in preparing all the materials and supplies required by troops under orders for active service. At Governor's Island wharf vessels have been loading all mers. The troops who are on the island under arms the first to be ordered off-will be conveyed to the Atlan tic by the steam tug Pope Catlin. A detachment of th Second artillery (Company A.), intended to form part of the expedition by the Atlantic, went on board in the forenoon; several other companies followed in the course of the day, making in all between seven and eight hundred men. The Atlantic will leave with sealed orders Her destination is, of course, only a matter of conjecture At the recruiting rendezvous enlistments are not par leularly pressed. No orders traceable to the war excite ment have been received, and none but picked men ar-taken. There is no want of applications at the offices but the gentlemen who desire to become food for powde all prefer to join as volunteers, and not as men bound to serve for a period of five years. When told that Uncle Sam—or Abe i incoin—requires no volunteers, these same would be heroes, with the most perfect nonchalance inquire of the officer whether he will take volunteers for the Southern army. They don't seem to understand why it is, if rejected by Uncle Sam, he is so averse to transferring them over to Jeff. Davis, who might place more

value on their services.

At the United States naval rendezvous orders have been received for an accession of seamon, and large numbers of ordinary and able bodied men are joining. The term of service is three years if not sooner due charged—the rate \$18 a month. Not bad service that is these times. The general impression is that the "pipin times of peace" are past, and that the President is deter cane cannon ball and musketry may whistle in be

SAILING OF THE POWHATAN.

The steam sloop of war Powhatan did not haul out int he stream on Friday night, as was rumored, but remain night. Yesterday there was another large influx of visiters to the yard, but as everything had been taken or board, there was not the same bustle that prevailed of the previous day. Much anxiety was manifested by the visiters to ascertain whither the Powhatan was bound and whether she was going to take troops on board. mm was observed to buttonhole a watchman, and ask him "whether it was true that sogers were to him "whether it was true that sogers were to be embarked?" to which the watchman replied that he did not know, which in turn was followed by a rejoinder from the querist that "it was no use denying it, no how the watchman could fix it, for it roops were not to be taken on board what the — was the use of all that fuse?" To which cogent, but rather pro-ame reasoning, the watchman vouchsafed no reply. This incident serves to illustrate the curiosity that prevailed among the spectators as they watched the progress of the

orders, for during the day two scaled packets were re ceived by the commanding officer, and immediately upon the receipt steam was got up. At two o'clock the moor Cores the Powhatan moved slowly out, and reaching point of the stream from free obstruction, sailed down th river. There was no cheering or other outward demon stration by the spectators, as would undoubtedly have been the case had she been bound on a cruise to sustain the honor of the American fisg against any foreign foe.

The steamtog parted from her in the East river, and the ever, exhibited no further interest apparently than that conveyed by a gloomy look, passed out into the bay, but no salute greeted her from the forts in the barbor, nor was there any demonstration by the surrounding ship ping. She steamed seawards, and after anchoring a

The following is a revised list of the officers of the Pow

batan.—

captaiss—Samuel Mercar, Maryland.

Leathmants—Figbert Thompson, New York; M. C.
Perry, New York; W. B. Whiting, New York; W. H. Gamble, Pennsylvania.

Marine Lieutenant—J. L. Broome, New York.

Nargeon—Joseph Wilson, Jr.

Passed skristiant Surgeon—James Laws.

Bishop, M. S.

Stuyvesal i and Charles W. Read.

Bosincain—F. McLond.

Gunner—Barnard Duycker.

Sailmaker—Jacob Stephons.

Boginvers—First Assistants, William J. Lamdin and James F. Lamdin; Second Assistants, J. McElmell and John Purdy, Third Assistants, William H. Giadding, E. Laws and H. C. McIlvain.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC.

ENS BER FREIGHT, ETC. Civil war appears to be approaching us with a rapidity that is alarming, and the people are beginning to realize this terrible fact. Yesterday there was presented sight at one of our docks that our peaceable citizens are

agnit at one of our docts that our peaceasis citizens are rarely called upon to witness, the proparations for the departure of a vessel filled with ammunition and soldiers, which it is supposed are to be used against our Southern brethern, though at what point it is impossible to tell. The steamer Atlantic, as we have recorded, has been chartered by the United States government estensibly to go to Texas, having cleared for Brazes on Friday, rumor said to convey troops from some point in Texas to New York, but rumor had to stand asido yesterday and give cops to this port, but to convey them from this city to where not even the officers appear to know, everything being involved in an impenetrable cloud of mystery.

We yesterday described the great bustle and prepara-tion at the dock where the steamer Atlantic was lying, the immense amount of stores that she was receiving and the preparations that were going on for a speely de-parture, but to-day we have to sketch a much more exciting scene—no less a one than the embarkation of seve ral companies of artillery and infantry, and the conse quent excitement among the people.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC Presented a scene yesterday of bustle and activity, and untiring industry on the part of the people comwith her that was very unusual; men were here, there and everywhere some going up planks, others down, while gangs of men kept constantly appearing and disap-pearing in the most mysterious manner, through all sorts of apertures. The dock was loaded, so mach so as to render it almost impassable, with barrels, beds, mattresses, guncarriages, boxse of ammunition, baggage, &c., all mixed up together and forming a compa mass, while on the other side of the Atlantic was a government schooner deeply laden with and gun carriages. The work of loading was continued all Friday night, and a very large amount of ammun

is bound. On every side something was met that spoke of war; the decks were covered with loose plank, around the sides of the vessel were ranged a number of water casks, while piled up for future disposition were boxes of shell and other warlike implements, among which were several boxes of the newly rided carbines used by the artillery. The upper deck, at the bow, was devoted to the erection of sta the use of the horses that swere to be received on board. These were constructed with regard both to strength and comfort, the sides and back being very carefully padded so as to secure the animals from injury during the pass age. Eighty of these stalls were erected, compl filling up the front part of the vessel. Every m has been adopted that was at all practicable to secure the comfort of the animals.

The sleeping accommodation for the soldiers are little better than the horse stalls—rough boards carelessly nailed together forms the beadstead on which the men are to stretch themselves, and more than stretch them selves they can't. there being very close quarters for one each of these stands will hold six men, and as they are very narrow, very high, and packed together as great number in a very small space. The cabin, state rooms and other portions of the vessel remain un

provisions are stored—flour, meats, bags, barrels, and parcels are carefully stored away, and there is little fear their provisions falling short, at least for some time the rest of the hold is filled with the guns, carriages, forges and stores that may be needed at whatever pla they may be bound for.

A portion of the soldiers that were to accompany th o'clock, and were at once surrounded by a large crowd and plied with all sorts of questions. Where did you come from? Where are you going? How many men are going? Will there be a fight? but the queries that they might be made to say something that was not right, although in reality they knew nothing, and therefore had nothing to communicate. The company that arrived was Company A, Second regiment, United States Flying Artillery, Captain Barry, numbering sixty men. Owing to the crowded state the dock, and the fact that the stalls were not really

main in the street for two or three hours, after which pounders, and the other two brass howitzers, of twolve pounds calibro.

The men were all fine looking fellows, and looked as if

a slight brush with an enemy would not affect their spirits in the least. They were totally indifferent as to where they were going, and laughed and joked at the prospect before them as if it was an excursion of pleasure. It was said that the horses belonging to the artillery were very valuable saimals and highly trained, and that that was the reason of their heart takes and tillery were very valuable animals and highly trained, and that that was the reason of their being taken such extra care of. Company M, of the Second artillery, commanded by Major Hust, accompanied the others. They had no horses, being obliged to leave them after them when they left Texas. They will be freshly supplied at whatever point they may land. The balance of the soldiers were taken on board from a steaming later to the day. in the day. There were some companies from the Seconand Third regiments, in all about seven. Companies H, Captain Brooks, and C, Captain Allen, of the Second regiment light infantry, are also on board. Second regiment light infantry, are also on board. A company of sappers and miners, from West Point, and a few persons belonging to the Ordinance Department, under the charge of Lieut. Balch, complete the whote. The total number of men is about five hundred, although many think that it is much larger. She may, however, receive a fresh supply before she leaves the city from either Fort Hamilton or Governor's Lieland, as lations for fully two thousand men.

Of the troops and armament was conducted in the usua Of the troops and armament was conducted in the usual military style. Some curiosity was manifested at to how so many horses (seventy-eight) were to be got on board, as the steamer was lying several feet from the dock. but the presumes of two strongly built stalls soon explained that. The horse was quietly placed in one of the stalls, and almost before he had time to know where he was, the steam hoisting apparatus had placed him with his companions on board the ship. The time employed in putting all the animals in their quarters was incredibly short, only a few moments heavy given to each. The runs and their heavy ments being given to each. The gens and their heavy carriages were stowed away carefully, and the baggarenext received the proper attention.

The steaming R. L. Maby at five o'clock came along

side: her deck was densely crowded with soldiers from Fort Hamilton, and there was some little delay presented a strange sight, with their knapsacks, water bottles, cans, and other accourtements. They are nearly

animal spirit; many of them expressed a wish for action of some kind, and would evidently not turn their back on

The scene outside the gute of the pler was intensely exciting; the people gathered there, as the embarkation of the artillery took place, became highly excited, and the gatekeeper and the policemen had to be vigilant to keep those out whole business did not bring them within. At the mo the arrivaleof the artillery there was a rock made to meet them, and there was barely time given from to menner of questions. The crowd baving satisfied them-selves with looking at the caunen, and wondering what Forts Sumter or Pickens wanted with flying returned to their posts on the docks and vessels, and watched with the utmost patience the operations going on on board the vessel, expecting each mement to see the ponderous which begin to revolve; but they waited until five or six o'clock, and their patience was waited until five or six o'clock, and their patience was not rewarded, and one by one they left, until the large space was completely empty, and a person would not personive, without going to the gate, that anything un usual was going on.

HER PETARTURE.

It was seven o'clock before the Atlantic left her dock,

owing to the immense amount of freight to be put on board. During the afternoon she was visited by a great many of the friends of the officers and others who are about going with her on her mysterious mission. They were permitted to remain on board up to the last mothe last parting had to take place, and soveral indies left the vessel with the terrible uncertainty over them as to the safety of their friends, brothers and hosbands. One of them said that if she only knew where they were going

At seven o'clock the last man was on board, the last bundle stowed away, and at the word of the captain the single cable was cast lose, and the noble vessel be-gan to move into the stream. Having gone into the middle of the river, immediately opposite Canal street, she there dropped her anchor for the night. it mangular that, although many watched her departure, not a voice was raised to bid her God speed. She left in si-

lence, and without one to wave her an adicu.

Texas, still considerable doubt exists as to her real desi nation. In the first place a government vessel needs no proper orders, therefore the Atlantic, fafter leaving Brazos, may golto any point that may be desirable. In were vesterday piaced on the end of the dock, and each one was masked in very small letters, "Captain I. Vogdes, Fort Pickens, Florida." This in itself looks very much as if the Atlantic and her warlike freight had the intention of stopping at, or going very near Fort Pickens. There is another very singular fact connected with the above packages, that they were permitted to remain by themselves, and were not put on board with the other freight, but remained on the dock after the Atlantic had gone into the stream. A great many trunks and parcels belonging to the soldiers had to follow the steamer, and the steam R. I. Mabey was in readiness to take them off. Here was a good opportunity of putting the boxes marked "Fort Pickens" in board without attracting any notice This thing in itself looks as if the administration was ens, else why all the ammunition, provision and other things that have been placed on board. employed in taking in shell and shot, and other muni marked "sixteen rounds, twelve pound howitzer, special case;" ten rounds, twelve pounder howitzer shells, fixed;" 10,000 cartridges;" "10,000 gun capsules." These things look suspicious, and we may soon hear of an attempt to throw troops and ammunition into Pickens, or to reinforce the impregnable Fort Sumter.

THE STEAM TRANSPORT BALTIC.

The Baltic, which lies at pier No. 41, opposite the At-lantic, is undoubtedly chartered by the government, but will not sail, probably, for two or three days yet. The cabins have been opened and aired, since yesterday morning, and a few men are on board, as if preparing to get the steamer ready to sail soon after the pilot bread and provisions were still arriving at the dock yesterday, and were piled up upon that side where the Baltic lies—the Atlantic apparently done towards starting her, for every one seemed busy about the Atlantic, and sailors, l'emahoremen and soidiers hurried about, hindering each other and accompilahing little, in that delightful style characteristic of such occu-

THE ILLINOIS.

still remained yesterday at pier No. 3, but the pilot had be taken no doubt to the foot of Canal street as soon as the departure of the Atlantic makes room for her. Commodore Vanderbilt says that he does not and never did own the Elizous that she is not under his control and he [knows nothing about her. None of his vessels had been chartered by the government up to last night, and he had no intime tion that any one would be. The Illinois belongs to the Vanderbilt line, however, and was announced to sall in that line for Europe on Mon-day. She is equipped and ready for sea at-The gates of the dock where she lies are closed and guard not sail for Europe, as advertised, and could not Her fires were not lighted in the early part of the after

THE CUTTER HARRIET LAND Has returned to her anchorage off the Battery. No one knows where she has been, or where she intends to go. The officers at the Boat House kindly informed us that they had no information in regard to her movements; that it was not unusual for her to drop down the Bay, make a day or two's cruise and return, just as she had upon this occasion. She is always provisioned and ready to start off. Her fires are always left smouldering and without any extra preparation, she enight, if ordered by the government, start of unno-ticed at any time. There were no signs of activity in

THE SQUADRON FOR SERVICE IN THE

now ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, to engage in opera-tions growing out of the present Southern revelution; also a list of the transports and storeships, and correct list of the officers commanding the ships, so have been detailed:-

THE FLEET.

Commander-in-Chief-Flag Officer Siles H. Strin
Second in Command-Flag Officer G. J. Pandargi STRAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA—FORTY GUNS. Captain—G. J. Van Brunt.
Commander—Case.
Lieutenants—Wardon, Wainwright, Badger, Johns
Foster, Mitchell, Wilson.
And Engineer—Franklin Johnson.
Master—Smith.

Moster—Smith.

PRIGATE SABINE—FIFTY GUNS.
Cap'ain—Henry A. Adams.
Lissusmant and Executive Officer—J. R. M. Mollany.
Leutenants—George P. Wosh, Wm. H. Mordagh,
R. Lawie, J. H. Norman.
Acting Master—Wm. P. McCann.
Surgeon—M. G. Delancy.
Powed Assistant Surgeon—James T. Harrison.
Paymater—John F. Steele.
Piret Lieutenant of Marinez—John Cash.
Boolmenis—Paul Aktinson.
Cunner—James M. Cooper.
Carpenter—Wm. D. Jonkins.
Sadmaker—John Joins.
Sadmaker—John Joins.
Sadmaker—John Joins. Marter's Mates R. L. Parker, Val. Voorh-unsmore, Wm. S. Roche, John Spitt

ell, Thomas Garvey.

Captain's Clerk—B. H. Lane.

Purser's Clerk—John M. Falk SLOOP CUMBERLAND-TWENTY-FOUR GUNS.

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